

# WORKERS WORLD

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## 3,000 Ring Court, Murder Frame-Up Begins West Coast Militants Demand "Free Huey"



OAKLAND, July 15 — "If anything happens to Huey, the sky's the limit." That was the chant, the sign and above all, the feeling of the more than 3,000 people who ringed the courthouse here today as the government began its trial of Huey Newton, one of the founders of the Black Panther Party.

Black Panthers were lined up at every entrance of the courthouse, including a line of women who were stationed in front of the main entrance. "Jail the pigs," "Off the pigs," they would chant. Inside, Huey Newton's lawyer, Charles Garry, attacked the jury selection system as racist. Newton is charged with the killing of a policeman.

The demonstrators outside went around the block. Some were picketing, some standing and watching. "No more Brothers in the Pig Pen," and "Black

is Beautiful" were among the most popular chants.

The ruling class was surprised by the tremendous show of strength and organization by the Panthers. The authorities held the police in the background. Once in a while cops would ride by on their scooters to be jeered with chants of "Kill the Pigs!"

At one point some whites took the American flag from the flagpole outside the courthouse. Cops rushed out of the courthouse, but the flag was gone. "Here come the pigs," chanted the demonstrators. The cops went back inside without the flag.

Throughout the day Kathleen Cleaver chanted through a bull horn and was the most prominent of the Panther leaders, all of whom were there. Eldridge

(Continued on page 4)

## Arab Liberation Struggle In Upsurge Despite U.S.-Israeli Threats

The growing strength of the Arab liberation movement in recent months has shaken the U.S.-Israeli rulers with fear of another Vietnam. The seriousness with which Washington regards the Arab struggle is illustrated by a front-page series in the New York Times on the Arab world beginning on July 15. After reviewing guerrilla struggles in the past against Israeli colonialism, correspondent Drew Middleton concluded: "those operations lacked the scope of today's resistance movement."

Whereas the imperialists were able to hold back the struggle for more than ten years since the 1956 attack at Suez, they haven't had ten days of peace since the June war.

Typical is the concern in U.S.-Israeli ruling circles over growing collaboration of the two main guerrilla organizations, Al Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The two organizations are expected to meet during this week in Cairo.

On June 5, the first anniversary of the June war, Arab demonstrators clashed with Israeli police in Jerusalem. A general strike hit many parts of Israeli-occupied Arab territory, as the New York Times reported:

"In the West-bank (Jordan) towns of Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarm, all centers of Arab nationalism, the general strike was 100 per cent effective. All stores, cafes and offices were closed, public transportation ceased, and the streets were virtually devoid of traffic and pedestrians.

"In Jerusalem, the strike was the most effective staged by the Arabs since the war. Not a single shop could



Syrian workers at the Iraq Petroleum Company in military training session.

be found operating in the former Jordanian sector."

On June 16, Al Fatah reported that it had 49 guerrilla operations in May alone, compared with 37 operations in April. The PLO announced on June 13 that it had wiped out an Israeli patrol of 17 men at midday near Gesher, in the Beisan Valley, Israel. The two organizations issued communiques on June 22 announcing that in joint action they had killed 15 Israeli soldiers in an attack inside Israel. Al Fatah also reported that its commandos had shot down an Israeli helicopter.

A July 8 Hsinhua News Agency dispatch from Damascus quoted Al Fatah communiques reporting that more than 370 Israeli troops had been killed in attacks on Israeli army camps and communication lines in a ten-day period ending July 6. Many Israeli military vehicles and other equipment were destroyed by skillfully planted mines.

In the last three days of June, Palestinian guerrillas launched 14 attacks in the Negev desert and the Sinai peninsula. At least 87 Israeli troops were killed or wounded, while seven military vehicles, a bridge, an oil pipeline and a railway were destroyed.

PLO guerrillas attacked an Israeli camp south of Jericho, destroying three barracks, two military cars, and three heavy machine guns. On the night of June 28, five Israeli officers were killed by mines laid by the Palestinian commandos on the road near Tel Aviv.

This is just the beginning of the struggle. The U.S. is trying to stop one Vietnam in Asia but is truly facing a new one in the Mideast.

(See article page 7)

## Harlem "Health Service" College Okay: But Why Not Medical School Instead?

By ELLEN PIERCE

NEW YORK CITY — Plans to build a four-year tuition-free college in Harlem have recently been announced by the City University here. But this "gift" to the Black community, like other concessions won with the blood of rebellious Afro-Americans, is permeated with the cynicism and racism of the ruling class.

The new college, scheduled to begin classes in 1969, "will specialize in training persons for health service careers and will have liberalized admission standards to attract large numbers of Negroes and Puerto Ricans," according to the New York Times on July 6. This specialization gives "a partial solution to two problems. One is the low ratio of minority students in the senior units of the City University. The other is the growing shortage of medical professionals such as community health educators, dieticians and therapists."

But who decided to build the college for the purpose of teaching Health ser-

vices? Was this the desire or demand of the community itself, that health services and not teaching or computer analysis or business management or nuclear physics be taught? Or is it that the white college planners have an image of Black people working in hospitals and want them to continue to work there, albeit as professionals? This is reminiscent of the story about a college graduate of Chinese ancestry who was assigned by the Army to work in the laundry because to the personnel sergeant this seemed the right job for a Chinese.

Another purpose in building the college is that it is a cheap way for the ruling class in New York to give the appearance of improving education for oppressed people by putting the college in the ghetto.

But the University's City College, which has liberal arts and engineering schools, is right in the middle of Harlem, yet only about one-tenth of its students are Black. (The colleges refuse to list statistics on the number of

Black students, because, they claim, to do a survey based on race would be "discriminatory." Thus the low percentage of Black college students is hidden by this sort of reasoning.)

Charges of failing to educate the oppressed can now be countered by the University by pointing to the new college and saying that Afro-Americans can now learn to work as therapists, dieticians and health educators — in addition, of course, to the tens of thousands of oppressed to whom a "health services career" is just a low-paying job as a nurse's aide or porter.

If City University wants to provide education for Black and Puerto Rican students while helping solve a shortage too, why not a real medical school to train doctors, surgeons and dentists?

Such an idea never occurs to the racist liberal whose idea of better jobs for Black people is to give the same service or domestic work a fancy new name and an extra few dollars. Or, in this case, training them for the jobs white professionals disdain.



# WORKERS WORLD

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## Revisionism vs. Capitalist Restoration In Czechoslovakia

Restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia would seriously alter the world political situation in favor of imperialism. And that is why the U.S. imperialists are so overjoyed at developments in that country today.

To name only one consequence: the material aid that Czechoslovakia is sending to Vietnam, to Cuba, Tanzania, Egypt, North Korea etc. would be stopped completely if capitalism were to be restored. In fact, if the "reformers" had their way, they would stop the foreign aid to the oppressed right away.

The first and most basic thing to understand about the present Czechoslovak government therefore, is that it is a centrist government half way between outright capitalist restoration and revisionism, perhaps more than half way — and that the situation is extremely tense.

Alexander Dubcek, the centrist who replaced revisionist Novotny, has sworn to maintain nationalized property, resist capitalist restoration and not allow the liquidation of working class rule.

But he has already proposed measures leading to the liquidation of the socialist monopoly of foreign trade and presided over "reforms" obviously designed to enrich the already privileged layer of administrative and technical elements. And now he refuses to attend a meeting of leaders of Warsaw Pact countries, leading to speculation that he wants to withdraw from the Pact itself.

His "socialist" speeches, therefore, have a peculiar ring. They make him

resemble the farmer's daughter who took her sheep to the butcher and tearfully made him promise not to hurt it.

Under cover of all the talk about "democracy" and "socialist reforms" etc. the main push is to the right, and has reached very close to the border of actual restoration. That is how it looks to us from this side of the Atlantic.

The workers are being sold a bill of goods about "reform" — a reform that means speed-up and mass layoffs. Whether they are actually buying this or not, it seems to us they will be saddled with it for years if they do not resist. The background of revisionism and bureaucratic mismanagement may make it difficult for them to resist. But the fundamental world situation is still revolutionary, and they will surely get an opportunity to fight back at one point or another.

The so-called "intellectuals" may try to revive all the old crap of high wages for "brain power," while the far greater money power (i.e., capital) pats them kindly on the back with one hand and aims a machine gun at the workers with the other hand. But the workers are not going to submit — either to the petty bosses or to the big ones.

If their struggle is muffled or unclear, it is up to us to make it clear. While we cannot play a direct role in the Czechoslovak events, our first duty is to say what is and understand which side we are on. The fact that imperialism has convinced or confused most of the "anti-imperialist" movement should not deter us from this task.

## With Czech "Reform" Comes... Theory of Unequal Stomachs!

The so-called "democratic socialist" upheaval in Eastern Europe has not been reported very clearly in the capitalist press — or even for that matter, in some of the "Communist" press, either. It takes the ultra-reactionary, CIA-financed "Free Europe" magazine to make some of the fundamental issues clear.

Giving its anti-Soviet readers a virtual blow-by-blow recount of the Czechoslovak events from month to month, this year's May edition laid it on the line in a lengthy article entitled, "Czechoslovak Labor Pains" — referring to the impact of the economic reforms upon the working people.

Under a subheading, "The Drive Against Inequality," were the following remarkable words:

"Putting teeth into the principle of incentive payments was another goal of the economic reform which did not sit well with labor.

"During the past two years the (Czechoslovak) press has been flooded with pointed observations on the income levels of various professions and categories of workers. It was found that in 1965, the average pay of administrative employees was only 64.3 per cent of workers' pay, whereas salaries of engineers and technicians were only 30 per cent higher than workers' pay.

"... The West was held up as an example: 'the wage differential in the European Economic Community has a much wider range than with us (quoting a Czech paper). In the so-called medium-income range are 21.5 per cent of workers, whereas in our country they constitute about one half. Lowest incomes are received by 25.7 per cent, whereas in our country they represent 12.8 per cent.'"

After the reader has finished rubbing his eyes and has re-read the above quotation more slowly, he will see that the "reformers" in Czechoslovakia are displeased that workers are so relatively well off in their own country, and they are upset that professionals (who are educated at the expense of the workers!) get "only" 30 per cent more pay than the workers.

The writer, Vaclav Holesovsky, a Czech who is Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts, is very much for the new "reforms", but apparently fears that they may go too far, too fast and arouse the wor-

kers to resist them, perhaps violently. He says:

"Another source of workers' resentment of the economic reform has been the class bias in the drive for increased income differentiation. 'One of the most frequent opinions concerning the de-leveling campaign has been the conviction that one gives raises to the higher-ups, whereas workers are left out.' (quoting Rude Pravo, July 19, 1967)."

"Since 1966," continues the writer, "the average salary of engineers and technicians increased by 5.2 per cent, those of administrative employees by 6.2 per cent, whereas wages of workers rose only 1.4 per cent."

Since the professor's source is in this case the July 20, 1967, Rude Pravo, it can only be concluded that the figures would be even more startling if they were to be brought up to date.

The rationale behind all this "de-leveling" of course, is to increase production. The "reform" method is to take away a portion of the workers' wages and then dangle what was taken away as a prize in front of them to force a nation-wide speed-up!

"Western economists and trade union experts asserted that the Czechoslovak work pace was more leisurely than in the West... (The workers) have been accused of treating wages as a retirement pension, and jobs are formal prerequisites for drawing it. On other occasions there have been remonstrations against the spirit of egalitarianism — an echo of the campaign against the 'theory of equal stomachs' of the early fifties." ...

"Workers," the professor adds sourly, "have, of course, failed to respond to the de-leveling proposals with much enthusiasm."

## PROTEST the ELECTION FRAUD! DEMONSTRATE!

Humphrey \$500-a-plate dinner

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Waldorf Astoria  
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Coalition for an  
Anti-Imperialist Movement

## Letter to Dean Rusk

Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary  
State Department  
Washington, D.C.  
July 15, 1968

Sir:  
Almost six months have passed since the USS Pueblo was seized by naval units of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic. The 84 man crew has since remained as prisoners, separated from their homeland and their loved ones. Only one thing prevents their repatriation: the stubborn refusal of the U.S. Government to apologize for violating the territorial integrity of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic. The whole world knows that the USS Pueblo was a spy ship. The entire crew, including the ship's captain, has admitted this in letters to their families. The intrusion of an intelligence gathering vessel into territorial waters of a sovereign nation constitutes a flagrant act of aggression.

The editorial staff of The BOND and the Provisional Organizing Committee of the American Servicemen's Union demands that the U.S. Government apologize to the Korean People and Government for its aggression against the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic.

Sincerely,  
Andrew Stapp, Editor, The BOND

CC: Korean Peoples Democratic Republic

## Brass Bans ESQUIRE

JULY 17 — In a flagrant violation of the rights of soldiers, the August issue of Esquire Magazine, which features a cover story article about Andy Stapp and the American Servicemen's Union, was banned today from the PX at Fort Hood, Texas, and then reinstated today by the Army brass.

The acting post commander, Maj. Joseph A. McChristian, ordered the issue banned because "he considered the article to be detrimental to the Army's over-all well-being."

The Union upholds the right of GIs to refuse to fight in Vietnam, opposes race discrimination in the armed forces and opposes class oppression by the officers.

According to the latest reports from GIs at Fort Hood, the brass has had to retract its illegal ban.

## Shanghaied into the Air Force

Remember when President Johnson called up 14,600 Reserves for active duty during the Pueblo crisis? Well that was last January and the crisis blew over in a few days but somehow, someone somewhere forgot to demobilize those Reserves — or did they forget?

"One thousand men are being shanghaied by the Air Force," claimed a member of the 904th Military Aircraft Group bitterly. "We all want to know where the crisis is" said another airman. "We haven't gone to war with Korea so why don't they let us go?"

The 904th, according to the July 7 edition of the New York Post, is an 800-man unit stationed at Newburgh, New York, which was mobilized during

the Pueblo crisis and is now being broken and integrated into the active Air Force in different parts of the world. In fact, what the Post reporter neglected to mention was that part of these "crisis-duty" reserves are already in Vietnam — 6 months after the Pueblo!

"It's like we're being inducted into the Air Force through the back door" complained one of the men and still another put it more bluntly;

"We were lied to. We were supposed to be an emergency crisis unit and now we're being used to deal with routine Air Force business."

These men have a right to complain but they have been lied to about more than the Pueblo crisis. "Routine Air Force business" is the business of protecting U.S. investments in every corner of the globe. The Pueblo crisis may have subsided but the crisis in protecting those profits in the Mideast, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere is far from over — in fact it's getting deeper. And that is why these 1,000 men are being "shanghaied into the Air Force...through the back door." And that's why hundreds of thousands of others are being shanghaied "through the front door" — i.e. drafted. And the quicker they learn it the quicker they can put an end to that crisis — forever.

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## A Special Type of Bonapartism

## The Political Character of the De Gaulle Regime

By SAM MARCY

JULY 15 — Now that the revolutionary tide in France has receded for the moment, it is possible to take a closer look at the political character of the deGaulle regime. This can be fruitful and instructive in preparing for the next phase of the struggle.

Much has been written about the deGaulle regime. However, most of it is extremely superficial and positively tendentious. It is calculated to blur its true class character and distort its basic political feature. The deGaulle regime is a special type of bonapartism, that is, bonapartism as Marxists have understood that term since Engels first analyzed the phenomenon in his *Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State*—and as Lenin further developed it in his *State and Revolution*.

"...The contemporary representative state," said Engels, "is an instrument of exploitation of wage-labor by capital. By way of exception, however, periods occur when the warring classes are so nearly balanced that the state power, ostensibly appearing as a mediator, acquires, for the moment, a certain independence in relation to both..."

Examples of this, says Lenin in commenting on this passage: "were the absolute monarchies of the 17th and 18th centuries, the bonapartism of the First and Second Empires in France, and the Bismark regime in Germany." There have been numerous examples since then: the period immediately before Hitler took power in Germany, during the Von Papen and Schleicher regimes.

## "Above Classes"—For the Bourgeoisie

DeGaulle is a bonapartist because in his entire tenure as head of the French state, he has tried to assume the role of mediator between the basic classes in French society. As such he has deemed it to be his duty to muffle the irreconcilable class antagonisms between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie by putting himself in the pretended position of one who is allegedly acting independently of both classes and is seemingly aloof from the so-called partisan politics of the various groups and parties in France.

DeGaulle, unquestionably a man of the right from the very outset of his political career, has tried to lean first on the bourgeoisie, when faced with a challenge from the workers, and then again, also lean on the workers for political support, when he was challenged by the ultra-right section of the bourgeoisie.

During the Algerian crisis, when he was faced with an imminent attempt at a coup d'état by the ultra-right, he openly called on the working class for support, and were it not for that spontaneous and elemental surge of the masses during those momentous days, he surely would have been overthrown. But once the ultras were defeated, he veered back again to his usual politics of straddling the fence between the classes, leaning this time heavily on the bourgeoisie.

But whether he was veering towards right or left, he was always acting in the interests of bourgeois society—in the interest of the bankers, industrialists, and landlords. He was always trying to save the social foundation of the bourgeoisie from the excesses of the extreme right, which could endanger the social system, or from the proletariat, which could overthrow the bourgeoisie and put an end to the system of capitalist exploitation altogether.

DeGaulle's war-time role was unquestionably that of a bonapartist. Without the Resistance Army (Maquis) which was mainly composed of revolutionary young workers, students, and peasants, deGaulle would have been left with nothing but the shadow of a bourgeois ruling clique, since the larger section of the bourgeoisie had actually capitulated to Hitler and were for the most part either open or covert collaborators of the Vichy Regime. Couve de Murville, the present premier and the financier who married into the Schweisguth family, another wealthy banking group, was an official in the Vichy government.

## Bonapartism Obscured by Stability

The decade-long period from 1958 to 1968 after the defeat of the ultra-right obscured the bonapartist role of deGaulle. This was because he leaned more and more openly on the bourgeoisie for support, while the working class, led by the CP and CGT, abandoned any type of meaningful political struggle against the deGaulle regime.

A principal characteristic of bonapartist rule, especially as manifested by deGaulle in recent years, is the almost total reliance on rule through the police, army and occasionally parliament. In fact, in order to be able to maneuver between the basic classes of society, a bonapartist ruler must necessarily turn more and more to rely ultimately on the police and the army and whatever coalition he is able to obtain by par-

liamentary maneuvering.

It is by this combination in one form or another, that deGaulle by dexterous juggling has been able to maintain himself in power. But whenever a truly momentous sharpening of the class struggle develops, a bonapartist regime invariably exposes its fundamental weakness, its isolation from both class camps.

A truly revolutionary situation existed in France in May-June of 1968. And it was a splendid example of how a bonapartist regime which hitherto apparently enjoyed such wide popular support because it was presumed to have had one of its two legs in each of the class camps, suddenly seemed not to have a shred of support in either camp.

## Rulers Looked for New Savior During Crisis

During the critical days the struggle of the French working class reached its peak and was pulling along with it untold hundreds of thousands if not millions of people. The bourgeoisie itself seemed to be pulling away from support of deGaulle and was looking elsewhere for a new savior or a political combination of leftist politicians which could draw the support of the workers and students and return them to order. But now, the crisis of Gaullism seems to have been temporarily overcome, the acute internal convulsions which had wracked it have been publicly disclosed, and they can be examined more carefully.

## DeGaulle's Option



Bastille Day — Paris, 1968

An analysis shows that deGaulle had become isolated not only from the broad masses of people but that the bourgeoisie was on the verge of abandoning him and that his own political family was so much torn by inner strife that its members were literally at each other's throats. For the moment the bonapartist regime of deGaulle had become paralyzed as a result of the unprecedented revolutionary mass pressure exerted upon the regime by the workers and the students, as well as by the urban and rural poor.

Whenever a bonapartist regime is faced by a genuine revolutionary struggle and both class camps seem to be in an irreconcilable conflict, the isolation of the regime becomes fully apparent and its tendency to resort to naked military-police pressure becomes enormously accelerated. That is precisely what happened with deGaulle.

The military maneuvers which deGaulle embarked upon and which we covered in preceding articles, unfortunately proved successful, only because the working class leaders became cowed and surrendered before deGaulle's threats of the use of force.

Whether he could have marshalled the necessary force to quell the revolutionary uprising is another story. For, as a true bonapartist regime during times of social crisis, its isolation from both class camps became much too apparent and its only supports were in the military and the police and even these seemed of

a dubious character.

## Abandoned by His Own Deputies

In addition, the facts now show that his regime was hopelessly split. It is now admitted that the inner strife in deGaulle's official clique was so sharp that his own "parliamentary group came close to demanding the resignation of President deGaulle." (New York Times, July 12, 1968)

That is a fact of enormous significance. If deGaulle couldn't rely on his own parliamentary faction, it must be that his parliamentary deputies had become terror-stricken by the dimensions of the struggle that the workers and students were putting up and that even the right-wing bourgeois elements that these deputies represented were for abandoning deGaulle.

## De Gaulle and Pompidou

Even more significant was the deep cleavage which had developed between deGaulle and Pompidou. It had gotten to the point where, as we pointed out earlier, deGaulle had accused Pompidou of treason.

Now, the relationship between President deGaulle and Premier Pompidou can be likened to the relationship that exists between the chairman of the board of a corporation and its chief executive officer. In this case Pompidou is the chief executive officer, and has all the operating ends of the bourgeois corporation in his hands.

Furthermore, Pompidou at the moment was urging the resignation of deGaulle. This moment indeed was the very apex of the crisis in the camp of the bourgeoisie. Pompidou was not merely an official or just another parliamentary figure in deGaulle's political entourage. He also is a banker and representative of huge industrial and financial interests of the bourgeoisie. His vacillations and fears pointed out the acuteness of the crisis which was rending the Gaullist clique.

It was Pompidou who was negotiating with the trade union leaders. It was in the negotiations with them that he was able to gauge much better than others the mood of the workers which in one way or another had filtered through the leaders of the CGT and was passed on to him.

But with the recession of the crisis the relationship reversed. DeGaulle has temporarily strengthened his personal rule and reorganized his clique, and Pompidou has been ousted.

From the point of view of the class interests of the proletariat there is no fundamental difference between deGaulle and Pompidou. Each in his own way was seeking a means of subduing the workers and students and getting them to submit peacefully to the same old oppressive system of exploitation. But these two bourgeois leaders had become hopelessly entangled on the method of solving the crisis which the massive character of the strike had brought on.

When the leadership of the bourgeoisie becomes entangled as a result of its own contradictions, shows signs of vacillation, hesitation, coupled with concessions, it not only shows weakness but also shows that it is incapable of acting in unison. What a splendid opportunity for the leadership of the workers (!!) to take advantage of the disorder and chaos in the ruling class and press the advantage to the hilt. This was their bounden duty to the workers and to the people of France in general. But they didn't do it.

Once deGaulle gave up the idea of the referendum it was an indubitable sign of a split in his ruling group. Together with the fact that the Gaullist parliamentary faction showed signs of favoring the exit of deGaulle, the bonapartist character of deGaulle's rule had completely exposed itself as lacking any major support even in the camp of the bourgeoisie.

## Only Option — The Army and the Police

DeGaulle, therefore, was left only with the possible support of the army and police. And although deGaulle had visited Baden-Baden in Germany and Mulhouse in Alsace, as well as Taverny, and conspired with the fascist generals, it is an open question whether in a showdown he could have counted on his ultra-rightist conspirators and rivals to go through a military assault on the French workers and students, in view of the unprecedented popular support they had, and in view of the inner divisions within the military establishment of France which is wracked by as many clique struggles as is the civilian part of the government, if not more.

All this is important to recall, because the so-called massive electoral victory obtained by deGaulle seems to give the appearance of a solid phalanx of support for his rule.

This electoral support which suffices in normal times to stabilize the regime, restore the equilibrium between the antagonistic classes and insure the continued exploitation of the working people by finance

(Continued on page 4)

## Who Rules

## 'People's Capitalism'

## the Empire?



A few items of information for people who think that the term "Wall Street rulers" is just a meaningless propaganda slogan and that the domination of U.S. society by finance-capital is an obsolete idea which comes solely from a book written by Lenin and not from real life.

According to a recent report by the House Subcommittee on Domestic Finance, banks control three-fifths of all institutional investment in this country (as opposed to individual holdings) which amounts to \$607 billion out of \$1 trillion. Bank trust departments hold huge amounts of stock, much of which carries voting rights, and control vast sums in pension funds, welfare funds, private trusts, etc.

This study of bank holdings by the Subcommittee of the Banking and Finance Committee revealed that 49 commercial banks in 10 cities (not including the largest bank in the country, the Bank of America) had 768 interlocking directorates with 286 of the top 500 corporations.

It was estimated that a holding of 5 per cent of the stock in any large company was sufficient to exercise control or at least a dominant influence. And the survey showed that these 49 banks own 5 per cent or more of 147 of the top 500 industrial corporations, 17 of the top 50 merchandising companies and 17 of the top 50 transportation companies.

One concrete illustration of the dominance of the financial oligarchy is

the case of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and the auto industry. Morgan has three directors on the board of General Motors (the largest), two on the board of Ford Motors (the next to largest) and one on the board of Chrysler (the third largest). Competition anyone?

Morgan and the Chemical Bank New York Trust have two directors each on United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, numbers one and two in the country. Nine bankers from six banks sit on U.S. Steel's board. The Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh has two directors on the board of Westinghouse and General Electric.

Morgan and the Chase Manhattan Bank hold 15.2 per cent of TWA; Chase and the Bank of New York hold 18.4 per cent of Northwest Airlines; Morgan holds 8.2 per cent of United Airlines and 7.5 per cent of American Airlines; Chase holds 6.7 per cent of Pan American and 6.4 per cent of Eastern. The airlines themselves own numerous other corporations.

Of course this "30 pound report," as it was called by the Wall Street Journal, will be written about from time to time in the financial pages of the capitalist press. It will also be discussed behind closed doors by some of the advisers of the ruling class who fear that the feverish pace of capitalist concentration will end in disaster for them.

But the rest of the population will continue to be told that this is "people's capitalism" by the same handful of capitalists who dominate the people.

## DeGaulle Regime

(Continued from page 3)

capital does not hold in times of revolutionary crisis.

And France is still in the throes of a revolutionary crisis. The working class has not been vanquished. They have gone back to work but as Time Magazine aptly describes the mood of the workers: "They went back with rage in their hearts." That is not a defeatist mood, not by any means.

And scarcely has a fortnight passed since the elections and the students are once again on the move.

All that the electoral victory for deGaulle means is that he has papered over the social crisis, but has not solved it.

True to his role as a bonapartist, deGaulle has once more shifted to a leftist posture. He has passed down the word that his "new" scheme for social reform will mean vast changes for the betterment of the workers, the students, and the farmers and so on. His plan for reform, which goes under the label of Participation, is nothing but a new catchword for an old hoax whereby the workers are supposed to be given a say in the management of the economy.

But deGaulle's new political stance will not fool the workers. Once the scare of civil war by which he managed to mobilize the bourgeoisie and all its duped followers wears off, all the grievances which the workers, the unemployed, and the poor peasants had faced before the revolutionary struggle began will once again stare them in the face. The class struggle will be resumed.

What we are witnessing now is a

## —Huey Newton

(Continued from page 1)

Cleaver was able to get into the tiny courtroom only because he had a press pass from Ramparts Magazine. The general public was barred from the courthouse.

The Panthers are going to maintain their support until Huey is free — or else.

## NYC Solidarity Rally

NEW YORK, July 15 — "We don't ask for a 'fair' trial for Huey. We don't ask for an 'impartial' judge or an 'unprejudiced' jury. We say FREE Huey Newton!"

These were the opening words of a rally for jailed Black Panther Party Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton on the first day of his murder trial in Oakland, California. The speaker was Mark Kenner of the Columbia Student Strike Committee, who then introduced Lieutenant George Aponte of the New York Black Panthers.

As Aponte spoke to the crowd of 450 people gathered around the sun dial on the Columbia campus, he was surrounded by five Black Panthers wearing black berets with "Free Huey" buttons.

"They call us everything but what we are — freedom fighters," said Aponte. Black people will "only get liberation through revolution" he told the crowd and promised that the Panthers would prevent Huey Newton from going to the electric chair. "If necessary we will blow the jail up."

pause between one phase of the revolutionary class struggle in France and the transition to another.

## A Traveler Gives a Rep

The article below was written by Henry Wallace who worked for Time & Life in Cuba from 1946 to 1952 and from 1954 to 1957.

He has visited Cuba several times since the revolution. His latest visit was last month at which time he wrote about the impressive strides accomplished by the Cuban revolution as reflected in the vast improvements in the daily lives of the mass of the people.

By HENRY WALLACE

HAVANA, Cuba — Having trouble paying your rent? In Cuba 70 per cent of the people don't pay any, and those who do pay no more than ten percent of their income. By 1970 the other 30 per cent living in the newer buildings cease to pay. Cuba will then be the only rent-free country in the Western Hemisphere's history, if not the world's.

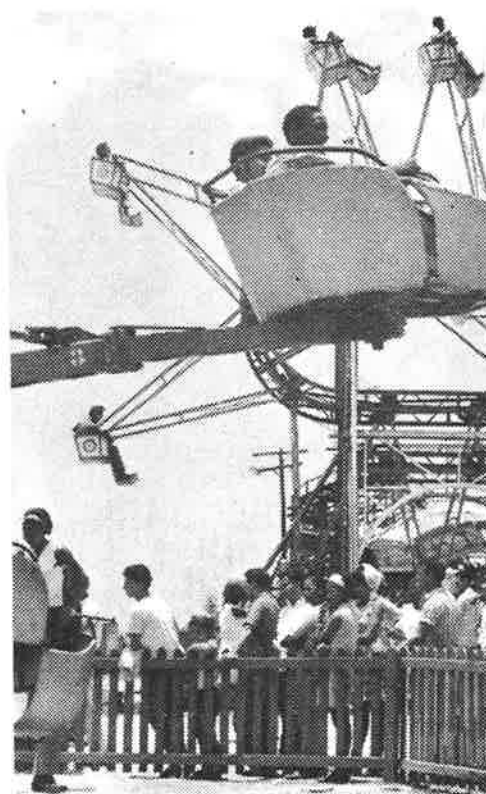
Do doctor and dentist bills stack up? In Cuba none are paid, and, of course, hospitals are as free as the use of the streets.

Does educating the children constitute a burden in your family? No family in Cuba has that problem. From 45 days of age through university, care and education are an obligation of the state. Working mothers can put their babies in creches as soon as they recover from childbirth and know that under trained attendants with weekly checks by a pediatrician their offspring will get better care than would be possible at home.

Unemployed? There's no such thing in Cuba anymore. When the Revolution took power in 1959 it found 25 per cent of the working force without work. Getting a job in Cuba now is about the easiest thing you can do. Getting out of work is becoming one of the hardest.

## "What Tickets?"

Want to take the kids to the amusement park but just can't afford all those expensive rides and don't like to disappoint them? In Cuba there's no problem. I took my three youngsters to a sort of Coney Island on the fringes of Havana. They wanted to try the Ferris wheel first. "Where do you buy the tickets?" I asked a bystander. "What tickets?" he asked me. "For the Ferris wheel and the other rides,"



Enjoyment in amusement park on outskirts of Havana. Soft drinks for a nickel and ten cents.

I said. Replied he, "Sir, in the Socialist Republic of Cuba recreation is free." It was an economical afternoon.

Ever need to use a public telephone real bad and don't have change? That can't happen in Cuba because public telephones are free. And private ones will be before too long.

## Tipping Strictly Bourgeois

How about tipping? Does it annoy you to figure out how much to give, find the right change, spend the extra money when you make less than the tip receiver? Or are you on the other end and feel ill at ease standing first one one foot, then the other, waiting for a tip that somehow you feel puts you in a position of dependency on the tipper?

Well, in Cuba the tip, regarded as one of capitalism's lesser evils but an

## Violence Without Classes? A

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko reacted to the R.F. Kennedy assassination in words almost echoing the capitalist press. We reprint here some excerpts from his poem lamenting "American violence," together with a class answer.

There are two Americas at least on this one geography. Which do you warn, friend? For which do you fear?

Would you teach credibility to demagogues? They usually do well enough, with words. (Although it's also true success comes high at times: Not all the hypocrites go standing, to funerals.) Are you choosing sides, friend? Among the makers of facades?

Surely you know there's no use addressing the conscience of a ticker tape! Profit alone is with honor in its own country. But you reproach thieves' unkept promises, together with the robbed. Under one nation-name. Are poets then exempt from history, to casually unite the rulers and the ruled?

Not even death joins them as you do! Disputed power lies in state, while power prepares quite different rituals.

Plastic bags for bodies, to stack like wood; Machine guns for mourners on the steps.

With which America will you intercede for Oakland's children? Law-and-order points its flying wedge by whose command? And you kept silence when that other Bobby fell, now speak your fears to statues! Proving, with this strange selective grief that there are two Americas at least. And choosing wrong.

— Rita Freed

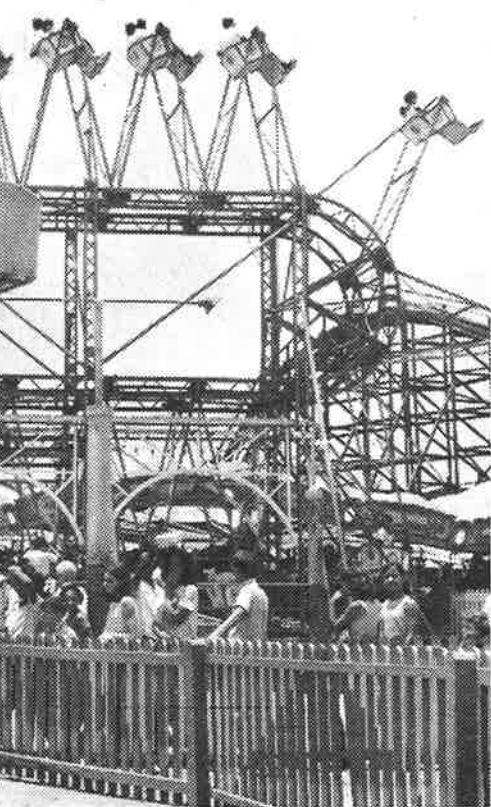
## Freedom to Kill

The color of the Statue of Liberty Grows ever more deathly pale As, loving freedom with bullets You shoot at yourself, America.

You can kill yourself this way! It is dangerous to go out



# Report from Socialist Cuba



skirts of Havana. There's cotton candy for all rides are free — just like the people.  
— Photo by Henry Wallace

irritating one, no longer exists. When I arrived in Havana in early summer, and put up at the hotel that Hilton built and the Revolution inherited, I tipped as I had when I lived in the Cuban capital 10 years ago. It was still expected, as its abolishment had low priority on the list of a government concerned with more important things.

Then one afternoon as I was preparing to go to dinner a plane zoomed overhead dropping small parachutes that scattered leaflets. I thought it was a counterrevolutionary foray from Florida with C.I.A. propaganda against the government. It turned out to be a Cuban armed forces plane and the propaganda was against tipping. One leaflet pictured a customer getting his backside kicked by a waiter to whom he had offered a tip.

That evening I tested the ban, offering a waiter a tip. He refused with courtesy, probably taking me for an uninformed foreigner, which I was, more or less. I didn't get the kick, but I got the message — tipping was dead. To compensate those who lived partly by tips the government upped salaries from 50 to 90 per cent.

Want to be buried in style? There's only one style in Cuba and you get it free. Want a priest, minister or rabbi? The government will provide, at no cost, of course. You also come into the world just like you go out — free.

## Took the Profit Out of Baseball

Cubans are said to be "baseball crazy." Up to 60,000 pack stadiums to see their favorite teams win or lose. But the poor kids don't have to sneak in any more and their elders don't have to perch in trees or on rooftops because baseball, too, is free. And getting to the park by public transportation is next to free, as you can ride anywhere in Havana or its suburbs for a nickle. You ride in those good Leyland buses from England, whose purchase by Cuba the United States tried desperately to block.

With all these things free or at minimal cost what does a Cuban spend his money on these days? He can spend only so much at the grocery, where many items are rationed. He can't spend many pesos on clothes or shoes. They are rationed, too. He can't buy much gasoline because it falls in the same category and so far a new automobile is out of the question because there aren't any. He can't buy a hard drink as bars are closed, and beer comes only with food.

As a friend told me, "Cuba is the only country in this hemisphere where no one starves and where no one goes hungry, but that doesn't mean that you don't get one hell of an appetite from time to time for something different."

Cuba today supports a government labeled by Fidel Castro as "of the humble, by the humble and for the humble." In this new state I have mentioned some of the things that are free, but have left until last the most important. The people.

# Beating the Poor — Without Bias!

A pioneering effort by a University of Michigan sociology professor and his staff has uncovered a hitherto unknown sphere of life in the U.S. in which the Black person can receive a fair shake from a cop.

"Race prejudice is not a major factor in any beatings of poor people by police" concluded the study by Prof. Albert J. Reiss, chairman of the sociology department at U.M. The study was part of the President's National Commission on Crime.

The proof, as reported by Jerry Flint in the July 4, edition of the New York Times, while unlikely to convince Black people has definitely convinced the President's Commission and can be summarized as follows:

A team of scientific observers observed the police at work over a period of time (during which period of time the police at work also observed the scientific observers). At the end of the time the observers noticed encounters between 44 persons and the police in 37 instances in which the police used unnecessary force.

It was not stated how long it took the police to get accustomed to beating up people with impunity in front of observers from the President's National Commission on Crime.

Of the 44 persons who suffered from encounters with the police (no figures for killed or wounded), 27 were said to be white while 17 were Black.

The imbalance in favor of non-racism by police was even sharper than it first appears because mathematically speaking you see, police beat Black people at the astonishingly low rate of 22.6 per 1,000, while whites (providing that they are poor enough to qualify) are beaten at the rate of 41.9 per 1,000.

Now certain disloyal elements in the circles of mathematico-sociology who are totally unfamiliar with the problems of investigating this little known field (little known to the sociology department at U.M. at least both before and after the study as was conclusively demonstrated by the final report) have been raising harsh questions and hinting at possible inaccuracies in the results because the presence of observers at the time of the encounters may have introduced an undesired variable and upset the experimental conditions somewhat.

(The cops themselves, if not dubious, were certainly astonished. In a telephone interview with Professor Reiss at Ann Arbor the scientist related to reporter Flint how "some police chiefs were surprised not so much by the reports of beating but by the fact that observers had been present at the beatings. (I ed.)"

Now according to informed sources this problem had not escaped the attention of the scientific mind at all. In fact it came under a probing discussion at the very outset of the entire investigation. Truth be told, it had been suggested originally, in order to reduce the possible influence of extraneous and inhibiting factors on the police, such as the presence of known observers from the President's National Commission on Crime, that the professor and his staff devise ways of encountering the police themselves.

Every one agreed, according to reliable sources, that objectivity would definitely be served by the employment of such a method. However, the meeting became bogged down in a lengthy dispute as to how the group, principally composed of whites, might best qualify for encounters with the police involving the use of unnecessary force.

Now the most youthful member of the staff, (suspected of having done some undergraduate work at Columbia) piped right up and offered that the group might pose as strikers, set up a picket line and try to prevent non-strikers from passing through the line. This would almost certainly ensure the desired encounters, he said. He was promptly told to stick his head out of ancient history books and read up on the latest sociological findings, according to which the category of "labor" is obsolete, having been largely absorbed into the great middle class in the land of opportunity, making conflicts between "classes" a thing of the past. And anyway, such things would be "highly unprofessional!"

Youth dies hard however, and the suspected ex-Columbian came back with a proposal that they form an itinerant anti-war group and try to hold public demonstrations unauthorized by the local police. "Impractical" came the scornful reply.

It was then agreed that, based on the latest finding of previous mathematico-sociological studies, being poor would definitely increase the probability of being encountered by the police."

But the discussion immediately became bogged down in a dispute over the definition of poverty. The youth was fired by the idea and suggested that they all pose as destitutes and deploy in preparation for the encounters. Destitution was unanimously declared by the body to be a socially insignificant category, totally unheard of in modern-day Great Society and, in addition, entirely out of keeping with the guidelines of the President's Commission.

A compromise proposal was offered to the effect that the group become unemployed and incur a few large personal debts. This, according to the latest figures, would be sufficient to qualify for enough police hostility to bring about the statistically required number of encounters. A group of moderates proposed that the debt be dropped.

The body was just about to agree when a conservative faction took the floor and asked if they couldn't simply drop below the \$123-a-week for a family of four which was the minimum requirements according to the Labor Department.

Everyone was about to second the motion when one of the most promising members of the staff, who was said by informed sources to be regarded as having great potential to succeed in the field, and possibly a few others too, broke in.

He pointed out that while the suggestion of seeking out encounters with the police among themselves had very definite positive advantages there was one very negative factor which would compel him to vote against it.

Consider the question of objectivity, which is paramount in such a study as this, he explained. Now there is a definite statistical possibility that beatings by the police are liable to influence the individual attitudes of the observers towards the police, which attitudes might in turn tend to bias the observations. And such biases might conceivably find their way into the reports and that would not be in keeping with scientific objectivity.

So in the name of science, we must reject that otherwise worthy proposal and in its stead I place a motion that we leave it to the poor to get beaten and to the sociologists to do the reporting — objectively, within the guidelines of the President's Commission.

The motion carried.

# Poet Answers Yevtushenko

Into this hellish world,  
But is still more dangerous  
To hide in the bushes.

There is a smell on earth of a  
universal  
Dallas.  
It is frightful to live  
And this fright is shameful.

Who is going to believe hypocritical  
fairy tales,  
When, behind a facade of noble ideas  
The price of revolver lubricant rises  
And the price of human life falls?

Murderers attend funerals dressed  
in mourning,  
And later become stockholders,  
And, once again,  
Ears of grain filled with bullets  
Wave in the fields of Texas.

The eyes of murderers peer out  
alike from under hats and caps,  
The steps of murderers are heard  
at all doorways,  
And a second of the Kennedys  
falls...  
America, save your children!  
The children of other countries  
turn gray,

And their huts,  
Bombed in the night,  
Burn in your fire,  
Just like your  
Bill of Rights.

You promised to be the conscience  
of the world,  
But, at the brink of bottomless  
shame,  
You are shooting not at King,  
But at your own conscience.

You are bombing Vietnam,  
And with this your own honor.

Arise from the dead,  
Bullet-pierced Statue of Liberty,  
Murdered so many times,  
And speak out like a woman and  
mother

And curse the freedom to kill.  
But without wiping the splashes  
of blood from your forehead  
You, Statue of Liberty, have  
raised up  
Your green, drowned woman's face  
Appealing to the heavens against  
being trodden under foot.

-- Yevgeny Yevtushenko

## Coalition of Militants Holds New York Meeting

## Struggle Is the Theme at Anti-Imperialist Conference

By NAOMI GOLDSTEIN

NEW YORK, July 13 — The first conference of the Coalition for an Anti-Imperialist Movement was held at the Hotel Diplomat today. The political content of the conference was immediately evident in the colorful banners of the member organizations, flags of the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, pictures of Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara and Mao. The walls were hung with displays of the militant street activities of the newly-formed coalition.

The front platform was hung with a large red banner which bore the theme of the conference, "Imperialism Is To Be Understood and Fought." To the left of the platform was a huge map of the world with revolutionary China and Vietnam at the center, colored deep red.

To open the conference, Howard Harrison, organizer of the Workshop on Tactical Street Action, called on the audience to name the countries in the world where liberation movements and struggles against imperialism are taking place. As each country was named, Key Martin, Chairman of Youth Against War & Fascism, filled in the area in red. By the time this was done, Asia, Africa and Latin America were filled with patches of red. The U.S. too, was dotted to show the cities where the Black people have rebelled against oppression.

After filling in this map with world-wide liberation struggles, the conference began in a spirit of revolutionary optimism.

Deirdre Stapp of YAWF welcomed the audience of nearly 200. "The vanguard of today will be the mass movement of

tomorrow," she told the conference. "Today we are going to struggle with ideas so that we will be able to fight U.S. imperialism better."

The day was highlighted by messages of solidarity to liberation struggles around the world (see accompanying article) and by a talk on Black liberation by Ralph Poynter, head of the Teachers Freedom Party and a militant fighter for self-determination for the Black people. Also of particular

interest was an excellent film on the guerrilla struggle in Portuguese Guinea, with footage of a guerrilla ambush of Portuguese troops.

During the morning session, leaders of the Coalition explained the organization's origins, structure and goals. Walter Teague of the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front (SV) spoke on the development in the anti-war movement from a "ban-the-bomb" pacifist leadership to a new

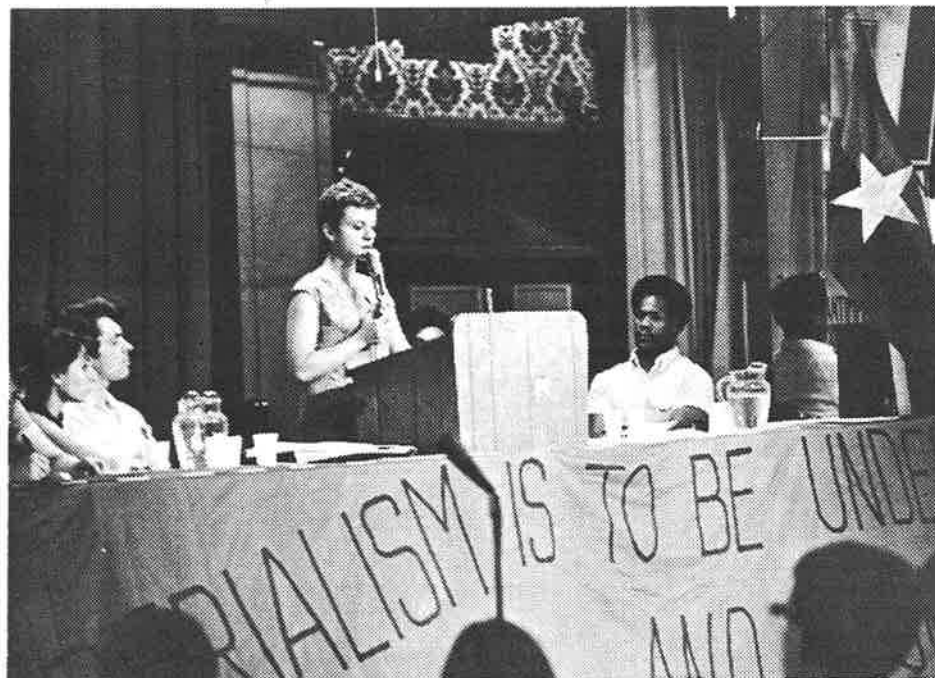
militancy advocated by the coalition. Dave Axel of YAWF denounced the present leadership of the anti-war movement as a "loyal opposition" which allowed the "bourgeoisie to co-opt" the movement by inviting imperialist Mayor Lindsay to the peace fair in Central Park on April 27.

Throughout the conference, the audience was encouraged to participate in discussion after each panel. In one lively debate, a minority viewpoint was expressed in opposition to militant demonstrations. In answer to this, Joel Meyers, a draft resister under four years' sentence, took the floor and pointed out that mass demonstrations against the war have helped to encourage both anti-war workers and GIs that "they don't stand alone." Mr. Meyers was roundly applauded when he declared that "the students who are fighting the cops in the streets are the hope of the working class." The example of the French uprising was also mentioned by several speakers in defense of militant resistance to the imperialist state.

## Project Against Police Rule

In a report on the structure of CO-AIM, Tom Wodetzki of the City University Anti-Imperialist League explained that the organization had set up several action committees for distribution of literature, street meetings, research, film showings and legal defense. The Coalition has already launched a summer project of street meetings to expose the growing police rule in New York City.

During the afternoon session a panel of speakers addressed the conference on liberation struggles in various parts (Continued on page 7)



Left to right — Rita Freed, Ad Hoc Committee on the Mideast, Walter Teague, U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front, Maryanne Weisman, Youth Against War & Fascism, and Ralph Poynter, Teachers Freedom Party.

— Photo by Howard Harrison

## In Solidarity with the Liberation Movement Everywhere

Below is a selection of the resolutions passed at the Anti-Imperialist conference.

## BLACK AMERICA

Black Americans are deepening their struggle for liberation, practicing armed self-defense, fighting for control of Black communities, creating ties to the world struggle, and developing new methods and organizations to combat the racist, imperialist U.S. authorities. We are in full solidarity with the struggle of our Afro-American brothers for self-determination, which means liberation through whatever means the oppressed Black masses and their leaders decide is necessary, including the right to a separate state.

We also recognize that it is our responsibility to expose and combat racism in the white communities and paternalism among radicals.

## MID-EAST

The Coalition for an Anti-Imperialist Movement at its first action conference salutes the courageous struggle being waged by the Palestine liberation movement against U.S.-sponsored aggression.

The imperialists — first Britain and now the U.S. — have devised schemes to subjugate the Arab peoples ever since oil became a vital commodity in their global empires. The 1956 invasion of Suez and the 1967 war both spring from this same cause.

The people of Palestine and the other occupied areas will surely recapture their stolen homeland, and defeat U.S.

imperialism and its puppets and they will recapture the riches for all the people of the Middle East.

## AFRICA

Our greetings and solidarity go out to our African brothers who are struggling to lift a continent out of the inherited toils of colonialism and the more subtle but no less oppressive web of U.S. imperialist penetration. No continent has been more systematically raped than Africa, both of its resources and of its very people. Nowhere has Western capitalism been more brutal and devoid of any human feeling than toward the African people. All the more certain, then, is the mighty storm of revolution that will liberate the multitudes of Africa.

## LATIN AMERICA

This conference for an Anti-Imperialist Movement, meeting today in the heart of U.S. imperialism, salutes the heroic guerrillas of Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia. The recent student and worker demonstrations in Brazil, Argentina and El Salvador against those puppet dictators who oppress and loot Latin America at the behest of Wall Street are only the most recent signs that the Yankee empire is crumbling. All the captive satellite nations of Central and South America will eventually follow the path hewn by the Cuban Revolution and win their freedom.

## INDONESIA

We hail the development of armed

struggle by the Indonesian people against the bloody fascist clique of Suharto-Nasution. Nowhere has the overthrow of tyrants been more justified than in your country, where a million Indonesians were slaughtered to pave the way for U.S. imperialist intervention. We extend our solidarity as brothers in the anti-imperialist movement that is gaining ground throughout the world.

## PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico, a colony of the U.S. since the infamous Spanish-American war of 1898 and today a major supplier of impoverished workers for the sweatshops of New York and cannon fodder for the U.S. Army, has been fighting for its independence for over a hundred years. This conference declares its fullest solidarity with the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence, and with our Puerto Rican brothers here who must fight both racism and national chauvinism from within the very "jaws of the monster."

## IRANIAN STUDENTS

The Coalition for an Anti-Imperialist Movement extends this message of solidarity to the Iranian student's struggle against the oppression of U.S. imperialism.

All over the world U.S. aggression is stifling the people's movements for independence — Africa, Asia, Latin America with jets and rifles, and the Black Liberation movement in its own country with Mace and billy clubs.

We must remember as they try to

isolate and crush each liberation struggle that we must work harder and work together. CO-AIM condemns the intervention of the U.S. in the internal affairs of Iran and expresses its sincere sympathy with the student struggle.

Fight on to victory.

## U.S. POLITICAL PRISONERS

Many of our best brothers and sisters have been jailed or forced into exile because of their brave struggle against the imperialist terror structure. Our Afro-American brothers have been hardest hit because of their attempt to organize and defend their communities. Robert Williams fled the country under threat to his life and is prevented from returning by a phony kidnapping charge. Huey Newton lies wounded in a California jail after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him. He is charged with killing his would-be assassin. Martin Sostre, a leader of the Buffalo Black community, is serving a 41 year prison term and is now in solitary confinement, framed-up because of his resistance to police terror. Eddie Oquendo was imprisoned because he fought the draft and organized other Black youth to refuse to serve the imperialists. Many men in the armed services have been thrown into the stockade for opposing the Vietnam War and this racist system. Others are in exile in Europe and Japan. Thousands of Black men and women have been jailed in massive police riots against the Black communities. We demand an end to the witch hunt by the courts and the police. Free all political prisoners!



# U.S. Steps Up Get-Tough Policy Against Arab People

By PETER STORCH

Unable to check the rising tide of the Arab liberation movement, in the last several weeks U.S. imperialism has taken a much more aggressive policy against the Arab peoples.

The announcement on July 6 from Washington that Hawk anti-aircraft missiles would be sold to Israel was interpreted in the Arab world as a carefully calculated military provocation by the U.S. and its Israeli puppets against all Arab governments and liberation organizations.

It was accompanied by the statement from Pentagon officials that the Defense Department was giving "sympathetic consideration" to Israel's request for 50 F-4 Phantom jets, the most advanced American jet fighter bombers in operation.

Washington's get-tough attitude was clearly indicated by the timing of the announcement which coincided with President Nasser's visit to the USSR just after Nasser had made conciliatory gestures towards reaching a peaceful Mideast settlement. Such an obvious provocation by U.S. ruling circles could only signal new U.S.-Israeli threats of war.

## Arab Press Denounces Missile Sale

As reported by the Hsinhua News Agency, a Syrian government radio commentary from Damascus on July 7 stated that the missile agreement proved that the U.S. has turned Israel into an arms depot in order to suppress the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian newspaper, Al Baath, also carried an editorial on July 8 denouncing U.S. imperialism for suppressing the national liberation movements throughout the world. The United Arab Republic newspaper, Al Ahram, said that the U.S. supply of Hawk missiles to Israel shows that "...the United States is determined to pursue its policy of arming Israel and helping it to maintain its position of aggression."

## War Fever in Tel Aviv

Warmongering statements have also been recently coming from Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. The latter was quoted two weeks ago addressing his Party's Central Committee as saying:

"We have to buy weapons, we have to make our own weapons, we have to make our army stronger, we have to

prepare airfields — and this will take much money."

Arrogantly (of course, with the Pentagon behind him), Dayan added,

"We have time, territory and the power of rule. We know the area — it is defined but we do not know how much time... Israel can not escape from preparing for a renewal of war against us."

The Israelis have matched aggress-

ive words with deeds along the Suez Canal and the Jordanian West Bank. Israeli artillery murdered 45 Egyptian civilians in "retaliation" for the death of one Israeli soldier killed in a clash last week.

Over a hundred civilian dwellings were destroyed in a three-hour attack on the city of Suez. This was a murderous follow-up to the attack on the Suez oil refineries.

The Israeli government is also planning a permanent military occupation of Jordan's West Bank. The plan calls for a string of "paramilitary" Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley along the western edge of the Jordanian River.

## Wall Street to the Mideast

Coupled with the policy of military aggression, the U.S. has sent a parade of high Wall Street officials to threaten the Arabs and encourage the Israeli attacks.

Above all the U.S. wants to force the Arab leaders to halt the Arab guerrilla struggle which is undermining their puppets in Tel Aviv.

No less than John J. McCloy, former president of the Chase Manhattan Bank (Standard Oil), Robert Andersen, former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and chairman of President Johnson's advisory committee on the Middle East, have already visited Nasser. Robert McNamara, now head of the World Bank, is also scheduled to see the U.A.R.'s president. George Ball of Lehman Brothers International, the prestigious Wall Street investment bank, is now in Jerusalem to shore up Eshkol.

For a decade, from 1956 to 1966, the oil empires of the giant U.S. monopolies enjoyed relative stability in the Middle East. But the June war of 1967 ended that imperialist "peace" for good and sparked a rebirth of the Arab rebellion against Western imperialism. There will be no respite for the U.S. from people's war in the Mideast.



Over 100 buildings destroyed in three-hour Israeli bombardment of Suez.

## —CO-AIM Conference

(Continued from page 6)

of the world. Ralph Poynter, after hearing several reports, pointed out in his talk that "the first U.S. imperialism was American slavery."

## American Imperialism, American Slavery

"American slavery," he said, "is what enables the U.S. to enslave Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world's people.... But when Black people control their own land — then it's all over for this American giant...."

"The death blow to U.S. imperialism can be dealt right here in America!"

Noshin Hatemi of the Iranian Students Association, a sponsor of the conference, spoke on U.S. control of Iran. He explained how the U.S. set up the puppet regime of the Shah to oppress the people and plunder the oil-rich land.

"Certainly the Iranian people, like the heroic people of Vietnam," he predicted, "will rise up and overthrow the Shah's regime." Mr. Hatemi was roundly applauded as he ended his talk with a call for international unity against U.S. imperialism and "victory to the exploited masses of humanity."

In a well-documented report, Mrs. Rita Freed traced the history of Israel back to the Balfour Declaration of 1917 when British imperialism proposed to carve up the Mideast. She exposed the role of Israel as a watch dog for U.S. oil interests in the Mideast, with a preponderance of statistics on U.S. holdings and profits. Mrs. Freed

is the head of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Mideast.

## Fighting the Military

In another panel entitled Fighting the Military, representatives from the Vets and Reservists to End the War in Vietnam and The Bond, a newspaper for GIs, reported on anti-war activities in the armed forces. Andy Stapp, an ex-GI and editor of The Bond, informed the audience about several revolts among GIs which took place this year, in Vietnam, at Fort Hood and at Fort Campbell (where Black GIs rebelled after the assassination of Martin Luther King).

The conference ended with a call for a major demonstration against Hubert Humphrey who is coming to New York July 23 to kick off his campaign with a \$500 a plate dinner at the Waldorf Astoria.

The theme of the demonstration will be "Politicians Lie While GIs Die!" The purpose will be to protest the "hawks" while also exposing the imperialist character of the "doves."

## —Algiers Motel

(Continued from page 8)

judging and penalizing." But the book itself demonstrates how utopian is Hersey's demand — a demand which the ruling class is totally unwilling and unable to meet.

At times, the sequence of the book is confusing. The Pulitzer prize-winning author tends to sacrifice documentary clarity for drama. This minor flaw in the book was immediately seized

upon by a consultant to the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, Robert Conot, who wrote the official answer of the ruling class to Hersey in a vicious book review in the Sunday Book Review Section of the New York Times, July 7.

Mr. Conot calls the book a "rush to judgment." He would have preferred to wait years for the official whitewash in the courts to bury the case forever.

But the critics of the book are not riled about any alleged artistic weaknesses. On the contrary it is the powerful portrayal of the most deep-rooted and well-protected racist violence that is the strong point of the book — which has racists like Conot and Judge Colombo up in arms and on the attack.

Despite the widespread opposition in the ruling class to Hersey's book, the publication of "The Algiers Motel Incident" was a highly political move, in fact, a calculated attempt to warn the ruling class that excessive and unnecessary violence by the police and the legal lynchings in the courts, will ultimately stimulate a full-scale war of liberation.

However, regardless of the political motivation and fear which prompted the writing and publication of this book, the facts themselves — the testimony of witnesses, the exposure of police violence, the injustice in the courts, the anger of Black youth — all these things make up a valuable living and microscopic examination of the agony of the Black nation inside the U.S.A. And an incredibly vivid testimony as to why they must free themselves by any means necessary.

— N. G.

## Practice Police Raid

SEOUL, South Korea, June 26 — South Korea, one of imperialism's "showcases of democracy" in Asia, gave an exhibit today of how democracy is practiced by the U.S.-financed government.

"South Korean police and militiamen took 1,741 persons into custody today in pre-dawn raids in and around Seoul aimed at uncovering North Korean agents. All were released after questioning," reports United Press International. "A police spokesman," UPI continues, "described the raids as an exercise to test the capability of the police and the newly formed militia units."

The description of the raid as an exercise, as the anonymous police spokesman puts it (but did he tell that to the 1,741 people rounded up?!), or practice, as UPI says in the headline accompanying the story, raises some interesting questions.

If this "showcase for democracy" rounds up 1,741 suspects for practice — using weapons supplied by the U.S. to the tune of \$260 million this year alone — what does its government do when the repression is for real?

## Captive Nations

This is "Captive Nations Week."

But the captive Afro-American nation, the Mexican-American, the Puerto Rican-American, and the original American (Iroquois, Choctaw, Cherokee, Ute, Piute, Navajo, Delaware, etc.) captive nations don't even get one day off with pay to celebrate their "week."

# Book Review

## Anatomy of a Triple Murder by Detroit Police

John Hersey's book, "The Algiers Motel Incident," is a study of the monstrous murder of three Black youths and the brutal beating of seven others by cops during the Detroit rebellion last summer.

Facing the most powerful Black uprising in U.S. history to that date, the panic-stricken ruling class threw in a total of 16,000 troops against the Black community of Detroit. Helicopters armed with submachine guns flew over the burning city as tanks rumbled through its streets.

It was at the height of the rebellion that cops, state troopers and national guardsmen converged on the Algiers Motel on the night of July 25 in response to a false report of sniper fire from that area. They invaded the annex of the motel and ordered all the guests — ten Black youths and two white girls — to line up against the wall downstairs. When the "law" officers left, three Black youths were dead, shot-gunned at close range. They were Aubrey Pollard, 19, Fred Temple, 18, and Carl Cooper, 17.

Hersey interviewed the seven Black survivors of the incident, the three cops, Ronald August, Robert Paille, and David Senak, who took part in the murders, and the families of the dead youths. From their stories, from taped interviews and from the court testimony he reconstructs the grim picture of what happened that night.

### "Got him off the wall..."

Michael Clark, one of the Black survivors, testified at a pre-trial hearing that one of the cops "went over to Aubrey Pollard, he got him off the wall. And August and Paille started beating him right there, right by the wall. And Aubrey fell, and one of the police officers had a shotgun and he hit him, and the shotgun broke...."

Pretending to be searching for a sniper's gun, the cops went up and down the line beating the youths. Then, Robert Greene, a Black Vietnam Veteran testified, "they tried to make this youth (Michael Clark) pick up a knife. He told him, 'Pick it up so I can blow



Fred Temple—18 yrs

your goddam head off.' " The cops taunted several of the youths this way, forcing them to pick up the knife and beating them when they did.

Lee Forsythe, another of the youths, told Hersey, "Then they started killing us one by one."

### "You want to kill one?"

According to the testimony of Warrent Officer Thomas, who witnessed the beatings, one of the cops, David Senak, began to take each youth into a room and pretend to shoot them to scare the others. This "game" went on until Senak handed August his shotgun, asking, "You want to kill one?" August took Aubrey Pollard into a room and shot him to death. On emerging from the room, one of the youths told Hersey, the cop said "That one didn't even kick."

The deaths were never reported officially by the police. The boys' families only found out from the survivors. When Carl's father called the motel that night to claim his son's body, a cop answered the phone and told him, "If you bring your goddam ass over here you'll be dead just like him."

On July 31, five days after the murders, the news finally broke in the De-



Aubrey Pollard—19 yrs

troit papers, which at first refused to handle the "hot case." That day, August and Paille confessed to the murders of Aubrey Pollard and Fred Temple, respectively. On August 7 they were arraigned. Senak was not even arrested, just suspended from the police force. (Senak is known to have killed two Afro-Americans "legally" earlier in the rebellion.)

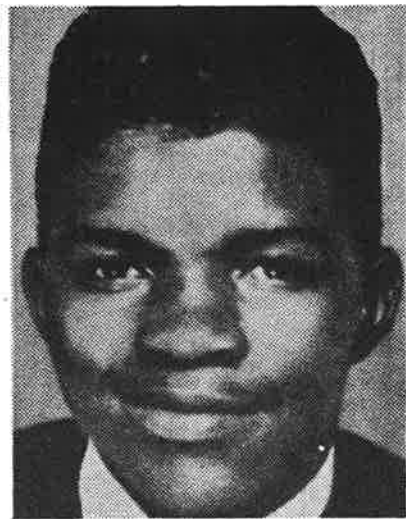
### Cop Pleads "Self-Defense"

On August 17, the two cops came before Judge Robert DeMascio of Detroit's Records Court for a pre-trial hearing. He ordered Paille's release on the grounds that he hadn't been informed of his right to remain silent.

August, who pleaded self-defense, was released on \$5,000 bond. Even the so-called prosecutor did his best to get the cops off by failing to call several of his own key witnesses.

Aubrey's mother, who was present when DeMascio set free Paille and released August on bond, jumped up and shouted at the judge, "Don't turn them loose! Don't turn loose that son of a bitch, because I know damn well he's lying.... He done beat his (Aubrey's) damn face off before he started shooting him up. How in hell could it be self-defense?"

In an interview later on she told Hersey, "All I want is justice done to this man. If they don't give him justice, I wish there was some kind of way I could kill him like he killed my son; that's the way I feel. And see what they would do to me if I killed him like he killed Aubrey...."



Carl Cooper—17 yrs

"I got a little boy, he got in some trouble out there, true enough. He went out there and robbed a paperboy. They didn't lose no time to send him up for three years. And here is this man done murder my son — he's out on bond.... Turn loose my son out there that did that little robbery. He didn't kill nobody.... Turn them all loose!"

Almost a year has gone by since the murders, and no trial has been held. After a long series of delaying tactics by the Detroit courts, Judge Robert J. Colombo, on July 8, granted another six-month postponement in the murder trial of August on the pretext that Hersey's book had created "prejudicial publicity." Colombo is a former attorney for the Detroit Police Officers' Association who defended accused cops.

### Witness Framed

The persecution of those Black youths who survived the Algiers Motel incident, however, has never ended. Black witnesses have been constantly harassed by the police, subjected to false arrests and intimidation. Lee Forsythe was framed on charges of armed robbery and sentenced to 7-and-a-half to 20 years by Judge Groat, the same judge who on February 20, dropped federal charges against the three cops for conspiracy to deny the youths their civil rights.

The book is a rare exposé in that Mr. Hersey frankly declares that Black people suffer "unequal justice" in this country. His solution is "an overhaul of our national system of policing and

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## Not 1868 - But 1968!

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Anti-Negro Section Is Deleted From Justice of Peace Guide

An anti-Negro chapter will be removed from a standard legal text for justices of the peace, according to the publisher, Dennis & Co., Inc., of Buffalo.

The chapter, incorporated for the first time by the author, Alfred Morrison, in the new edition of "A Guide for Justices of the Peace," describes Negroes as people who "gained little from slavery," generally delight in "habitual disorderly conduct" and have "no race pride."

The two-volume book, which retails for \$70, is bound so that sections can be easily removed. Since its first edition in 1949, it has been considered by many lawyers to be the authoritative text on New York law concerning justices of the peace, who serve in most counties of the state.

Fred O. Dennis, president of

Dennis & Co., which publishes law books, said in an interview yesterday that the controversial chapter had been removed from "all books on hand." He added that a new table of contents would be sent today, together with a letter asking all subscribers to remove the chapter, entitled "Negro Cases."

The new edition was published in October and has made its way to some court libraries, the New York State Law Library, and presumably to many of the state's 2,320 justices of the peace and village police justices. Mr. Dennis refused yesterday to say how many books were in circulation.

Last week Mr. Dennis assured the State Commission on Human Rights that the Negro chapter was being "entirely eliminated."

Mr. Morrison refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

## Postponement for Killer Cop; Detroit Judge Fears Fair Trial

One year after the murder of three Black youths by Detroit police, the trial of Ronald August, the Detroit policeman who confessed to the murder of Aubrey Pollard, one of the youths, has again been postponed. On July 8, Records Court Judge Robert J. Colombo used the publication of John Hersey's book on the murders, "The Algiers Motel Incident," as a pretext for granting a six-month postponement in the trial.

According to the New York Times report, "the judge cited what he termed prejudicial publicity surrounding the publication" of the book.

This postponement comes after a long series of delays in the trial of August and follows the dropping of murder charges against patrolman Robert Paille, who confessed to murdering Fred Temple but was let off because he hadn't been informed of his right to remain silent. In another

move to whitewash the city police, the Records Court had previously denied the people's motion to charge August, Paille and David Senak (also a Detroit cop) with conspiracy to deny the youths their civil rights.

The prejudice of Judge Colombo, who was so diligent in postponing the trial because of "prejudicial publicity," was exposed in the Times article, however. It appears that he was formerly an attorney for the Detroit Police Officers' Association, which is now handling August's case.

Far from prejudicing the case, Hersey's book brings out evidence which would help the cops get a really fair trial. But the courts don't want a fair trial, they want a whitewash. If Judge Colombo were interested in seeing that the cops get justice, he would hand them over to the Black community for trial.